

The Caledonian Mercury.

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The vanity of human resolutions, exemplified in the story of Memnon, from Voltaire.

MEMNON conceived the vain project of becoming perfectly wise; and there are few men whose understandings have not one time or other been possessed by this folly: He said to himself, "That

"I may be extremely wise, and consequently extremely happy, nothing more is necessary, than my being without passions; and every body must know, that nothing can be more easy."

"In the first place, I will never be in love; for on my beholding the alluring features of beauty, I will say to myself, those cheeks will one day be wrinkled, those fine eyes will lose their lustre, that round and swelling breast will become flat and no longer prominent, and fine hair will be exchanged for baldness. All I have to do is to see her at present, with the same eyes, with which I shall behold her then, and certainly that face and that head will never be able to turn mine."

"In the second place, I will always be temperate; I will withstand the temptation of good cheer, delicious wines, and the seducements of company. Here I shall have nothing to do, but to represent to myself the consequences of excess, a heavy aching head, a disordered stomach, the loss of reason, health, and time. Thus, as I shall eat only from necessity, my health will be always equal, and my ideas constantly pure and refined. This is so easy, that there is no merit in the attainment."

"As to my fortune, my desires are moderate, and my little wealth in security in the treasury of Nineveh. I have what is sufficient to enable me to live in a state of independence, which is all the greatest riches can bestow, and as I don't want to increase my fortune, I will never hazard any part of it by gaming, and always be above the cruel necessity of crying to a courtier. I shall envy no body, and no body will envy me. This also is extremely easy."

"I have friends," continued he, "and as they have no room to dispute with me, I shall keep them; I shall never be out of humour with them, nor they with me. This too, will not be attended with the least difficulty."

Having thus laid his little plan of wisdom in his chamber, he put his head out of his window, and saw two women walking under a row of plantanes, near his house. The one was old, and appeared unconcerned; the other was young, beautiful, and appeared in deep distress; she sighed, she wept, and her afflictions served to give her new charms. Our sage was moved, not by her beauty, he was perfectly sure, of his being incapable of such a weakness, but at the extreme distress in which he beheld her. He halted down, and accosted the young Nineveh, with a design to give her the consolation of wisdom. This lovely damsel related, with the most ingenuous and moving air, all the wrongs she had suffered from an uncle, who had no existence, with what artifice he had deprived her of an estate, which she had never possessed, and all she had to fear from his violence. "Thou appearest a man to wife in counsel," (says she) "that if thou wouldst but condescend to go home with me, and grant me the benefit of thy advice, I am certain that I should be delivered from this cruel affliction, this dreadful perplexity." Memnon readily consented, and followed her without hesitation, to examine her affairs with wisdom, and to give her the benefit of his sagacious counsel.

The afflicted damsel led him to a chamber, fragrant with perfumes, and invited him to sit on a large sofa, on which they both placed themselves cross-legged, and opposite to each other. She then spoke with down-cast eyes, from which the tears sometimes flowed, and on her lifting them up, her glances always met those of the wife Memnon. Her discourse was filled with a tenderness that redoubled every time they looked at each other. Memnon was extremely concerned at the situation of her affairs, and every moment felt a still greater desire to oblige a person so virtuous, and so unhappy.

In the order of conversation, they insensibly changed their position, and ceased to sit opposite each other. Their legs were no longer crossed,

Memnon advised her so closely, and urged his counsel with such tenderness, that they could neither of them any longer speak of their concerns; they forgot even where they were.

While they were in this situation, the uncle arrived; he was armed from head to foot; and threatened to sacrifice the wife Memnon, and his niece to his fury; but at length he proposed, that they should purchase their pardon with money, and Memnon was obliged to give him all he had brought with him. They were in those times so happy as to come off cheap. America was not yet discovered, and afflicted damsels were not so dangerous as they are at present.

Memnon returned home, alarmed, and filled with vexation; he there found a note, by which he was invited to dine with some of his intimate friends. "If I stay at home by myself," said he, "I shall have my mind disturbed by my unhappy adventure, I shall be unable to eat, I shall fall sick. It is better to go and take a frugal repast with my intimate friends; for in the sweetness of their conversation, I shall forget the folly I have this morning committed."

He goes; they find him a little melancholy; they make him drink to dissipate his sadness. "A little wine taken with moderation, is a remedy both for the soul and the body." Thus thought the wife Memnon, and he became intoxicated. Play was proposed after the repast. "A sober game amongst friends is an innocent pastime." He plays, they win all he has in his purse, and four times as much upon his word. A dispute arises about the game, they grow warm; one of his intimate friends throws the dice-box at his head, and strikes out one of his eyes. The wife Memnon is then conducted home, drunk, penniless, and with the loss of an eye.

He sleeps himself a little sober, and as soon as he comes to himself, he sends his servant to the treasurer of Nineveh, that he may pay his intimate friends, and is informed that the treasurer is become a bankrupt, and has ruined an hundred families. Memnon enraged, goes to court with a plaster on his eye, and a petition in his hand, to demand justice of the King. He meets in one of the rooms, many damsels, all of whom had an easy air, when one of them who had some small knowledge of him, giving him a side-look, cried, "O horrible!" Another who knew him better, said, "Good night, Memnon, I am very glad to see thee. But, Memnon, how didst thou lose thine eye?" and then went away without waiting for an answer. Memnon concealed himself in a corner, and waited the moment when he should have an opportunity of throwing himself at the monarch's feet. This moment arrived, he thrice kissed the earth, and then presented his petition. His Majesty received it with a smile of goodness, and delivered it to one of his favourites, that he might make a report of its contents. This favourite drew Memnon aside, and said to him, with an air of insolence, and the laughter of malignity, "I find thee a very diverting one-eyed fellow, so address thyself to the King rather than to me; and what is more pleasant still, to dare to demand justice against an honest bankrupt, who is honoured with my protection, and who is nephew to one of the attendants of my mistress. Drop this affair, my friend, if thou wouldst preserve the eye that remains."

Thus Memnon, who in the morning had protested against women, the debauchery of the table, gaming, quarrels, and more particularly against the court, before night was deceived and robbed by a beautiful damsel, was drunk, gammed, quarrelled, lost an eye, and went to court, where he was only ridiculed.

Petrified with astonishment, and stung with grief, he returns, while his heart dies within him; he is going to enter his own house, but finds it filled with officers, who had seized every thing in behalf of his creditors. He remains almost senseless under a plantain, and while he is there, sees the beautiful damsel he had beheld in the morning, who was walking with her dear uncle, and who burst into laughter at seeing Memnon with his plaiter. The night advances, Memnon lies down on some straw near the walls of his house, a fever seizes him; and while the fit lasts, he falls asleep, when a celestial spirit appears to him in a dream, all over resplendent with light: he had six beautiful wings; but neither feet nor head, nor

tail, and had no resemblance to any thing. "Who art thou?" said Memnon. "Thy good genius," answered the other. "Restore me then my eye, my health, my house, my fortune, and my wisdom," said Memnon. He then told him how he had lost all these in one day. "These adventures never happen in the world we inhabit," cried the spirit. "What world dost thou inhabit?" said the afflicted man. "My country," he replied, "is at the distance of five hundred millions of leagues from the sun, in that little star near Sirius."

"Oh, the delightful country!" said Memnon. "What have you no joys capable of deceiving a poor man like me? no intimate friends who win his money, and strike out an eye? no bankrupts? no favourites who make a mock of you while they refuse to do you justice?" "No," said the inhabitant of the stars, "nothing of all this. We are never deceived by women, because we have none of them; we never eat and drink to excess, because we never eat or drink at all; we have no bankrupts, because among us there is neither gold nor silver; we cannot strike out each others eyes, because we have no bodies like thine, and the favourites never do us the least injustice, because in our little star every one is equal."

Memnon then said, "My Lord, as ye have no women and no males, how do you spend your time?" "In watching," said the genius, "over the other globes, intrusted to our care, and I am come to comfort thee." "Alas!" replied Memnon, "why didst thou not come the last night to prevent my being guilty of so much folly?" "I was with Afton, thy eldest brother, said the celestial being, who is more worthy of pity than thou art. His Majesty, the King of the Indies, at whose court he has the honour to reside, has caused him to lose both his eyes, for a trifling indiscretion, and he is actually in a dungeon with his hands and feet loaded with irons."

"It is a misfortune," said Memnon, "to have a good genius in a family; for of two brothers, the one has lost one eye, and the other both; the one is laid on straw, and the other in a prison." "Thy lot shall be changed," replied the inhabitant of the star; it is true, thou wilt always be blind of one eye, but seeing that aside, thou wilt be happy enough, provided thou dost never undertake the ridiculous project of being perfectly wise." "Is perfect wisdom then impossible to be obtained," cried Memnon, sighing? "As impossible," returned the other as perfect skill, perfect strength, perfect power, perfect happiness. We our selves are far from arriving at it. There is however a globe, in which all this is to be found, but in the hundred thousand millions of worlds, dispersed through the wide expanse, every thing proceeds by just degrees. There is less wisdom and pleasure in the second than in the first; less in the third than in the second; and so of the rest, even to the last, where all are complete fools and madmen." "I am much afraid," said Memnon, "that our little tetraqueous globe is that bedlam of the universe, thou dost me the honour to inform me of." "Not entirely so," said the spirit, "but it comes very near it. It is requisite that every thing should be in its proper place." "Oh, but," said Memnon, "have not certain poets, and philosophers been much to blame to say, that whatever is, is right?" "They have great reason to say so," said the spiritual philosopher, "when they consider the arrangement of the entire universe." "Oh! I can never believe that," replied the poor Memnon, "till I am no longer blind of one eye!"

Arrived the Mails from Holland and Flanders. From the London Gazette, November 6. Camp at Corsdorf, October 17.

THE King of Great Britain having constituted the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby, and Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; Garter Principal King at Arms, Plenipotentiaries for investing his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with the most Noble Order of the Garter, Mr. Leake arrived at the camp with the habit and ensigns on Monday the 15th. The next day the Plenipotentiaries had their first audience of his Serene Highness; at the head quarters, and presented their credentials and the book of statutes, and his Serene Highness having agreed to accept the election with the usual reservations, the plenipotentiaries immediately invested him with the Garter, Ribband and George, Garter pronouncing the usual admonitions in Latin. The next day was



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appointed for the public investiture, and, for that purpose, a large tent was prepared on a hill, in full view of the French camp, and another lesser tent at a little distance from the great one, for his Highness to receive the first part of the investiture: To this tent the Prince came about twelve o'clock, escorted by a large detachment of the horse guards blue, who were afterwards drawn up on either side on the slope of the hill before the tent, others doing duty on foot. His Serene Highness was received by the plenipotentiaries in the lesser tent, where the habit and ensigns had been previously laid on a table; and he was immediately invested with the surcoat and sword. A procession was then made to the great tent in the following order: Gentlemen and officers of his Serene Highness. Garter's secretary carrying the book of statutes.

The Marquis of Granby's secretary carrying the hood.

Colonel Ligonier, aid-de-camp to his Serene Highness, carrying the cap and feather.

Colonel Fitzroy, aid-de-camp to his Serene Highness, carrying the collar.

Chester Herald, in his coat of arms and collar, carrying the King's commission.

Garter King of arms, in his proper mantle, carrying the mantle of the order on a crimson velvet cushion.

The Marquis of Granby, as first plenipotentiary.

His Serene Highness the Prince, supported by the Lieutenant Generals Waldegrave and Mollay.

In this manner they proceeded to the great tent, where two chairs of state were placed, one for the Sovereign, having an escutcheon of the royal arms and titles over the chair, and the other for the Prince, having an escutcheon of his arms and titles above his chair. Upon entering the tent, every person made three reverences to the Sovereign's state, and the habit and ensigns were severally laid, by the persons who bore them, upon a table before the Sovereign's stall. The Prince sat down in his chair, the two plenipotentiaries in chairs on each side of him, the music playing. After a little pause, the Marquis of Granby, standing up, made a short speech in French, which was answered by the Prince. Garter then presented the King's commission, which was read by the Prince's Secretary. The plenipotentiaries then invested his Highness with the habit and ensigns, viz. first the mantle, then the hood, then the collar, Garter pronouncing the usual admonitions. They then placed the cap and feather on the Prince's head, and seated him in his stall; the music playing. Lastly, Garter proclaimed the Sovereign's title in French, and then the Prince's; drums beating and trumpets sounding. This being done, a procession was made back to the lesser tent, in the same manner as before, his Serene Highness having the train of his mantle born by a page.

His Highness continued in his tent about an hour, till the great tent was prepared for dinner, which was given by the Marquis of Granby, his Serene Highness sitting at table, in the habit of the order, having his cap held behind his chair, the plenipotentiaries on his right hand, and the hereditary Prince of Brunswick on his left. The second course being served up, his Serene Highness stood up, put on his cap, and then taking it off, drank, 1st the Sovereign's health; 2d, the rest of the Royal family; 3d, the Knights companions of the order: In return whereof, the Marquis of Granby drank, 1st, the health of the Prince; 2d, the rest of his family; 3d, the King of Prussia.

The next day his Serene Highness gave an entertainment in three tents, near the head-quarters, at which were present (as at the former) all the principal Officers of the army, the whole being conducted with as much order and splendour, as the circumstances of a camp would admit, and to the entire satisfaction of his Serene Highness.

From the London Papers, November 6.

Silesia, Oct. 18. The King's army preserves an advantageous position near Koeben, and the Russians theirs in the neighbourhood of Duhran; the latter have detached a body of forces towards Breslau, and it is said that some of their parties have already been seen at Hunsfeld. Other advices say, that a large body of the enemy has advanced to Upper Silesia, to act on that side, and will be supplied with the artillery and stores necessary for its operations from Moravia. What gives more credit to this piece of news, is the arrival of Field Marshal Prince of Lichtenstein, Master of the Ordre, at Olmutz, where he is supposed to be come to give orders for preparing a large train of battering cannon. Mean while it is certain, that the

best part of the season is past, and what remains of it is scarce proper for sieges. The Russian army and Laddohn's corps may amount to 80,000 men: the Prussian forces under the King, which they have to contend with, consist of about 40,000.

Frankfurt on the Oder, Oct. 22. The Russians have sent off several detachments to the frontiers of Pomerania, who carefully inform themselves of the state of the King's troops and the strength of the garrisons. The detachments give out that they shall soon be followed by others; so that the latter may serve to support the incursions which the former intend to make in the country.

Hamburg, October 30. Yesterday we received certain advice that the Russians have evacuated Silesia, and are retired towards Poland; and that General Landohn is marched towards Moravia.

Magdebourg, Oct. 20. We learn from General Manteuffel's army, that it was encamped near Prenzlau, and was daily joined by recovered officers and soldiers; and that the Swedes were still posted in the neighbourhood of Patowalk; but that there was reason to think they would soon fall back to Suralfund, as they had already sent thither their heavy baggage.

Dresden, Oct. 20. General Haddick, instead of being carried to Vienna, as was given out in some public papers, has been provisionally put under arrest at Meissen, till the arrival of the orders that are expected from court concerning him.

Leipsick, Oct. 21. Prince Henry actually encamped in the vineyards near Torgau, and Marshal Daun continues to draw so near him, that there is reason to expect daily a bloody action.

Hague, October 23. The German mail arrived this day has brought nothing very material concerning the respective armies: we only hear by letters from Westphalia, that the garrison of Munster made a sally a few days ago, and surprised two regiments of Hanoverian cavalry, who were encamped between St. Maurice and Dickenburgh, and made about 300 of them prisoners. Some accounts say that they also took some cannon, and part of their baggage.

Munich, Oct. 22. On Wednesday last the powdermill out of Her-gate blew up, and caused an inexpressible consternation throughout this city. There was only one person killed; but some of the nearest houses were much damaged.

Leipsick, Oct. 23. An English courier has just passed through this place, going to the King of Prussia with the news of several important advantages gained by the arms of his Britannick Majesty over the French in North America.

Hamburg, Oct. 23. Fifteen hundred English troops are arrived upon the Weser, and 58 pieces of cannon, 24 pounders, and eight mortars carrying 180 pound weight, which came from England, have likewise been landed at Nienbourg.

Paris, Oct. 26. The Duke de Broglie has taken leave of the King, and sets out this day on his return to the army. As soon as he arrives at Francfort, the Marshals d'Etrees and Contades, whose commission expires the first of November, and is not to be renewed, will come back to France.

Dunkirk, Oct. 27. Yesterday several general officers arrived here. M. de Chevert is gone to make a tour to Paris; but he will be back about the beginning of next week. Will soon expect a great number of sailors, who, it is said, will be employed on board the flat-bottomed boats. There are two floops on the stocks here, each of which is to carry 20 thirty-six pounders.

Hague, Oct. 26. The States of Holland and West-Friesland are at present assembled, and have under consideration affairs of great importance, particularly, first, Those that concern the British court and the republic; which we hope will soon be brought to a final conclusion; for since the return of Mr. Vander Poll to England, the dispatches of our deputies are much more favourable than they have ever been since their arrival in that country. Secondly, the points of economy proposed in the last assembly, and which will be probably agreed to. Thirdly, the differences that have arisen between the provinces of Holland and Groningen, which are to be amicably adjusted. And fourthly the passports demanded by the French ambassador for the cannon and balls belonging to his master, which are detained at Amsterdam.

LE O N D O N.

By letters from Petersburg of the 9th of October, we learn, that on the representation made by Mr. Keith, the British Minister, touching the renewal of the treaty of commerce between the two crowns, the Government on the 18th of September, O. S. delivered to him the following

declaration: "Though the treaty of commerce between this crown and England has been long expired, without being as yet renewed, nevertheless, and notwithstanding the circumstances of the time, it is far from being her Imperial Majesty's intention to restrain trade, even in the enemies dominions; and therefore will have no obstruction made to the trade carried on by the subjects of Great Britain in her dominions. She therefore commands her minister to signify to the envoy, in answer to the representations on this subject, that the treaty tho' expired shall be considered as still in force till it be renewed; so that in the mean while the English merchants will pay only the customs stipulated in the late treaty; and her Majesty has already signified her gracious intentions on this head to the Senate."

It is said that the Empress of Russia has repeated her orders to her Generals, to push the war with all possible vigour during the winter season, the severities of which the Russians can better bear than the heat of the summer. Count Solikoff, who is advancing into Silesia, keeps his troops under very strict discipline, and his army is very well supplied with provisions from Poland.

All our accounts from Saxony, represent the Austrians as employed in fortifying Dresden, so as to render it tenable, at least for some time, against a great army. The Prussians are doing the like with respect to Torgau and Leipsic. There are no letters of a very late date from the King's army in Silesia.

The inhabitants of Francfort, and other great cities in Germany, have declared to the French, that they will not buy, nor be concerned with any of the timber that is to be felled in the country of Hanau.

They write from Paris, that the court has determined intirely to suppress the Marine arsenal at Marseilles, and all the military stores, &c. have been sent to Toulon.

A large magazine at Brest is blown up.

Letters from the Sound of the 23d ult. import, that the English convoy was only waiting for a fair wind to proceed home.

Extract of a letter from on board the Gramont frigate, in Cadiz bay, Oct. 9. 1759.

"We arrived here last night from Admiral Broderick, whom we left with six sail of the line and two frigates, off Cape St. Mary's, 30 leagues distant from this bay W. N. W. right in the track of the French squadron, if they pretend to go out to give him battle. He sent us in here to watch their motions, and we now lie within pistol-shot of them. The French squadron consists of six sail of the line, 74 and 64 gun ships, and three frigates of 36 guns each, and by their actions seem to have no mind to go out. The Spaniards make a joke of them, having stuck up bills in several parts of the town of Cadiz, "A French squadron to be disposed of; enquire of the English Admiral without."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 1.

"We hear that his Majesty's ship Achilles, the Hon. Capt. Barrington, going at the rate of 12 knots on the French coast, struck on a sunken rock, which stripped off her false keel from stem to stern; on which she made the proper signals of distress; and immediately set all their pumps to work, which would not keep her free. Admiral Hawke sent on board her, and finding her condition, ordered all the spare pumps to be directly sent on board her from the rest of the fleet, to the number of 36, which kept continually going. In the mean time they lashed a large frigate to her on each side, which, with the help of the pumps, buoyed her up till they got safe into Plymouth, where she will be soon repaired."

Yarmouth, Nov. 1. We have now in our roads the Isis man of war, of 50 guns, Sir Pierce Brett, Commodore, the Woolwich of 40 guns, eight frigates, and four cutters. The Isis was on a sand yesterday about five hours; but it proving fine weather, she was, with a great deal of help, got off safe into our roads.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Monmouth off Brest, dated Oct. 27.

"Yesterday Capt. Harrison in the Venus frigate joined us; the same day he fell in with a vessel from Bilbao, under Spanish colours, bound to Havre-de-grace, laden with 350 large oars, for the flat-bottomed boats: she will be sent to England directly. Capt. Harrison informs us, he will be ordered in a few days to escort six or eight bomb vessels, expected from England, to be sent immediately to Quiberon, to assist in the demolition of the French armament there. I believe in



a short time longer, we will effectually disable them from making any attempt whatever.—Sir Edward Hawke has at present under his command, including these cruising on the different stations along the French coast, forty one ships of the line, and twenty one frigates, besides a prodigious number of bomb-ketches, fire-ships, tenders, &c. This day arrived several victuallers with a fresh stock for Commodore Hervey's Squadron. We are of such consequence to the national cause, that Admiral Hawke has this day sent orders for us to continue some time longer on this station. Our crew, considering their long cruise, are remarkably healthy. Most of the other ships have been obliged to get into Spithead, some time or other, to refit, and take in fresh provisions. There are only twelve of our hands that are unable to do duty, all the rest are in high spirits, and want for nothing more than that Confians would fail.

Capt. Ochterlony, whose generous and gallant behaviour in his last moments has been justly taken notice of in all the public papers, was a native of North Britain, and had served as Lieutenant in the Scots-Dutch brigade, during the last war, with honour and reputation. In the beginning of this war, he was admitted to the same rank in the service of Great Britain, and in the American regiment. He distinguished himself by his gallantry and his military endowments, at the siege of Louisbourg, and on other occasions, so as to attract the notice and esteem of his General, who conferred on him the command of a company; and he fell in the prime of his age, justly regretted, as one of the most accomplished and amiable young gentlemen in the service.

The Peggy, Duncan, from Dundee for Gibraltar, is taken and carried into Tariffa. Lloyd's list. By a Letter from Dundee we are informed, that the —, Capt. Foggo belonging to that port, was taken by six French row-boats, off Tariffa, after a gallant defence of an hour and a half, having in that time expended all their ammunition.

Thursday last, arrived in town from London, the Right Hon. the Lord Aberdour, in order to expedite the raising of his two troops of light horse. The same day, died at Leith, Mr. James Millroy, an eminent timber merchant there, and late one of the bailies of this city.

They write from Aberdeen, that Commodore Boyes put into that bay on Monday last at twelve o'clock, on his cruise to the northward.

Yesterday arrived in town, his Grace the Duke of Argyll, from Inverary.

A regiment is to march to Glasgow, and to continue there during the winter.

This day a gentleman in this city, received a letter from his friend at Stranrawer, in the shire of Galloway giving an account, that a man had arrived there on Wednesday last, who reported, that M. Thutor had made a descent on the north of Ireland, with 1500 men, and that the garrison of Carrickfergus, with the militia, had attacked them, and killed and taken prisoners 600 of his men; and that the rest remained in a body, and still continued to hold out; another man arrived on Thursday, differed in some particulars, but agreed that the French had lost 600 men. What gives some weight to their evidence is, that on Sunday last, there was a great firing of great guns and small arms heard there; though they could not be certain whether it proceeded from the Irish coast or the sea.

This day, being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, when he enters into his seventy seventh year, was observed here with the greatest rejoicings. The flag from the castle was displayed in the morning, and the musick bells were tuned up in the forenoon; at twelve there was a round of the great guns, which was returned by volleys from some companies of Colonel Pettitot's regiment, drawn up on the Castle-hill, at one, the Antelope, in the road of Leith, fired twenty-one guns, in honour of the day, which was answered by the rest of his Majesty's ships. At three, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost and Magistrates proceeded from the Parliament-house to the Baxters-hall, attended by a great number of noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, with the officers of the army, and trained bands, where his Majesty's health, and several other loyal toasts were drank, under repeated volleys of the city guard, drawn up in James's Court; at night there were fine illuminations and bonfires, and the night concluded with a brilliant assembly, the ringing of the great bells, and all other demonstrations of joy.

On Thursday next, the fifteenth instant, the REVOLUTION CLUB, are to meet in the Assembly-hall, at six o'clock in the evening, in commemoration of our happy deliverance from Popery and Slavery by King William, of glorious and immortal memory, and of the further securi-

ty of our religion and liberties, by the settlement of the crown upon the illustrious house of Hanover, where it is expected that all the members of that society will give punctual attendance.

Leith, Nov. 10. Arrived here the Margaret and Janet of Kincardine, Scotland, from Aberdeen, with beef and stockings, and the Jean of and from Montrose, Law, with bale goods. Yesterday came up to the road the Badger sloop of war, as did this day the Hussar frigate, both from the northward.

Orkney left for shipping. October 26. Sailed from Stromness, the Parrot of Hull, Foster, from Koningsburgh; and the Europa of Hull, Brown, from Narva both for Liverpool; the Charming Jannie of Kinghorn, Brown, for Lisbon; the Christiana Maria of and from Gottenburg, Jan's Sevenfont, for Dublin; the Highfield of and from Philadelphia, Henderson, for Amsterdam; the St. Ann's, Christie, from Leith for Lisbon; and the Katharine of and for Greenock, Watson, from the Wemyss.

Oct. 28. Sailed from Kirkwall road, the Charles and Christian, Craig, for Lisbon.

Oct. 29. Remained the Free Mason, Crawford, from Aberdeen for Newcastle; the Robert of Leith, Denholm, for Aberdeen.

High Water at Leith.
Moon's Age. Moon Rises. Moon Sets.
H. M. H. M. H. M.
Monday 23 11 Even 41 8 19 8 42
Tuesday 24 00 00 00 9 6 9 29

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES GEDDES, Vintner in Inverness, having departed this life the 17th at night, was interred on the 19th of October last. Some of the friends and his creditors, having recently met, to commune upon, and examine into the state of his affairs, so as best they could to judge and determine what would be the most advisable and eligible course to follow. But then, as there may be other creditors, which neither appeared or occurred to them; they therefore thought it necessary in this public manner, to request and desire all such, to make up and lodge an exact note of the amount of what is due to each, from what the same ailes, and how founded, with Duncan Grant, Writer in Inverness, and that on or before Tuesday the 11th day of December next to come, when the Creditors who are at any distance are required to authorize a friend or agent to appear and meet with such creditors as shall be on the spot to concert and concur in what shall be proper to be done.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

TICKETS and SHARES of TICKETS in the present State Lottery, which begins drawing the 13th instant, sold by JAMES THOMSON, at his insurance office, within the Exchange, Edinburgh — Money for blanks and prizes, as soon as drawn.

To be SOLD,
A BLACK STONED HORSE,
rising five years old; fourteen hands three inches high, found and free of all blemishes. For particular, enquire at Peter Ramsay Stabler, at the Cowgate port.

THE voluntary roup and sale of that GREAT NEW STONE TENEMENT, lately built in NORTH LEITH, formerly advertised, is adjourned to Monday the 13th of December next, betwixt three and four afternoon, within the Exchange coffeehouse in Edinburgh. The tenement consists of four stories, each containing three handsome fire rooms, a kitchen, two bed closets, and several other closets, presses, cupboards, &c. all well lighted, most substantially built, and elegantly finished. The stories are to be sold separately or altogether. Each story has a garret, a cellar, and a scull-house, and there is belonging to the Tenement, a little garden, and a back entry to the sea, for bathing in salt water. The building is all new, and can be instructed to have cost upwards of one thousand guineas, within these four years, will need no repairs for a year to come, holds feu of the town of Edinburgh, for yearly payment of one shilling, six pence in the Sum-fire office at 700 l. sterling, and the premium paid till Midsummer next. If there are two or more offerers, all will be set up together at 450 l. sterling. The articles of roup and progress of writ, may be seen in the hands of Charles Robertson, at the writing chamber of Mr. William Robertson in the old Assembly close, Edinburgh.

To be LET till next Whitsunday, and entered to immediately,

That COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

with the stable, coach-house, and many conveniences within the Abbey Close, belonging in property to the Lord Napier, and last possessed by Sir George Stewart of Grandtully. Enquire at Writ in Mackewan, Write to the Signet.

To be SOLD,

THAT DWELLING HOUSE, con-

sisting of two stories and garrets, with several office-houses, and a garden of an acre of ground, lying at the foot of Leith-walk, as the same is presently possessed by Robert Bull Junior. For particulars, enquire at Patrick Hagart, to be found at the writing-chamber of Mr. John Pringle, Writer to the Signet, who will show the progress of writ; and commune with any person who inclines to purchase.

THAT the Lands of BALMAE,

lying in the parish of Kirkcubright; the lands of MIDDLETHIRD; the lands of KIRKLAND; and MILL of Kirkcubright, lying in the parish of Kelton, and the lands of AUCHINFEAD in the parish of Rerick, all in the stewartry of Kirkcubright, are to be sold jointly or separately, by way of roup, in John's coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st day of November inst. The progress of writs and conditions of roup, to be seen in the hands of George Muir Writer to the Signet.

To be SOLD,

By public voluntary roup and sale, within the house of Mr. Macqueen, Inn-keeper in Dunfermline, upon Wednesday the 21st of November inst. betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of ANGELRAW,

with the tiends and pertinents, lying in the parish of Greenlaw, and shire of Berwick. — This estate is of very fine soil, very improved, excellently well watered, and conveniently situated; being only four miles from Kelso, five fr in Dunfermline, and same distance from Coldstream. — There is a neat garden, with some planting, and inclosures of considerable value on the premises, and a tolerable house, consisting of six fire-rooms, beside brew-house, cellars, stables, and other offices. — The tenants' houses are all in good repair. — The lands hold feu of the crown for payment of seven merk Scots money of feu-duty yearly. The neat rent is 77 l. 11 s. sterling. The rental, conditions of sale, and progress of writs (which are quite clear) are to be seen in the hands of James Lorain, Sheriff-clerk of Berwick-shire, at his office in Dunfermline, or in the hands of James Purvis, Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, and of the proprietor himself at Angelraw.

THAT upon Friday the 16th of November inst. betwixt three and four in the afternoon, there is to be exposed to sale, by a voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffeehouse in Edinburgh, in two separate parcels,

The Lands of THIRTY-ACRES, PARDOVAN and OVENLANDS, being of yearly free rent 1089 l. 18 s. Scots, besides carriage of forty-four loads coals from Bannockburn colliery to Thirty-acres, and the feat in St. Ninian's kirk, which sets for 9 l. 12 s. Scots yearly. The lands hold feu of the family of Touchadam, except a very small part, which holds feu of the Magistrates of Stirling.

The Lands of BRAEHEAD, being of yearly rent 429 l. 11 s. 10 d. Scots, with carriage of twenty-eight loads coals, holding feu of Michael Potter of Livlands, Esq; and both parcels lie in the parish of St. Ninians, and shire of Stirling.

The Lands of Thirty-acres are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Forth, only a quarter of a mile from the town of Stirling, and all inclosed with hedges and ditches (which occupy about four acres, and divided into several commodious inclosures, with a considerable parcel of barren planting along the ditches, and on the river-side, with a convenient house, office-house, pigeon-house and large orchard. The lands of Braehead are situate immediately at the south end of the town of St. Ninians, and about ten acres of them inclosed, with a tolerable house thereon.

The rental, progress of writs and conditions of roup, to be seen in the hands of Mr. Andrew Burnet, clerk to the Signet. And the rental to be seen in the hands of James Muir Writer in Stirling.

To be SOLD,

BY public Roup, in Forrest's coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 10th of December next, betwixt the hours of four and five after noon.

The Lands of WHITE CROSS,

Part of the estate of Coldinghamlaw, consistin of 160 acres of arable land or thereby, lying in th parish of Coldingham, and Sheriffdom of Berwick. This farm is very improveable, and near the means of improvement, lies within a mile of Eymouth, and six miles of Berwick, and has privilege in the extensive common of Coldingham. The lands hold of the crown.

The title deeds, rental, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn, Clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD,

BY public roup, within the Exchange coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th of December next, betwixt the hours of three and four o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of URRAL, lying in the parish of Kirkcovan, and shire of Wigton. The progress, rental, tacks, and articles of sale to be seen in the hands of Mr. George Turnbull, Clerk to the Signet, at his house in Libberton's wynd, Edinburgh.

The yearly free rent of the said lands is 112 l. 14 s. 9 d. sterling; and they are to be set up at 3350 l. The lands are a ten pound land of old extent, and entitle to a vote in the election of a member of parliament.

If any person inclines a private bargain, they may apply to Mr. Turnbull, who has powers to conclude with them.

Nota. If the lands are not sold at the roup, the SUPERIORITY of the same, will be exposed the same day, but no private bargain will be made previous to the roup of the lands.

TO be LET for a term of years, upon the 10th day of January next, by publick roup, within John's Coffeehouse at Edinburgh,

The COAL and SALT WORKS,

belonging to his Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON, at Borrowstownness, in the county of Linlithgow. The entry of the Leases to be at Candlemas 1760.

There are eleven different seams of workable coal, from nine foot to thirty inches thick. The coal are of a very good quality, have answered at the London and foreign markets, and along the whole eastern coast of Scotland, which together with the country sale afford to these works, a demand for the produce of a hundred coal-hewers, and upwards, fifty of whom, and about seventy coal-bearers, being natives of the coalliery, will be set along with the said works.

All these coals, either are or may be drained by two fire engines, presently standing upon the ground, to the depths of betwixt thirty-five and forty fathoms below the level of high-water-mark, besides the certain prospects of a very large field of six seams of the same coal, to be drained by a free level, which is now run about eight hundred fathoms, and is at present within one hundred fathoms of these coals.

For the better disposing of the culm or smallest size of the coal, there are already built, and in very good going condition, fifteen salt pans, with salt cellars, bucket, ponds, and every other convenience fit for a very great salt-work. There are about thirty native salters who will likewise be set along with the works.

These coal and salt-works are most commodiously situated upon the shore and beach of the Firth of Forth, about twelve miles west from Edinburgh, and within 500 yards of an excellent harbour at Borrowstownness, which will admit of ships of about 300 tons burden, where all the coal and salt may be shipped, free of custom, shore-dues, anchorage, and other burdens exigible at other ports in Scotland, upon such commodities.

The work will be shown by John Burrel present Overseer of the coal and salt-works at Borrowstownness, and the articles and conditions of the set, are to be seen in the hands of Andrew Sumr Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, who will treat with such as incline to take a lease of the premises, by private agreement, before the day of the roup.

JUST imported from JACKSON's only Wholesale Warehouse for dispensing Dr. BATEMAN's Pectoral Drops, at the King's Arms, the Corner of Craven-Buildings, near the New-Church in the Strand, London, kept by THOMAS and WILLIAM JACKSON and Company, where Captains and Masters of Ships, and Country Shopkeepers may be supplied, with good Allowance to sell again; and sold by John Milligen Merchant, opposite to the Exchange, and by Paul Husband Merchant, opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh; and at Stirling by Mr. Banks Bookfeller, viz.

BY THE KING'S ROYAL PATENT, The Transcendent Restrictive Electuary,

The only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the VENEREAL DISEASE, from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it; even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant Virus, and the very Bones are affected with it. It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and the Cure accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received any Injury, may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions.

The Price of this grand Restrictive Electuary is but Five Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient for a Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is sealed up with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which, all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of that Disorder, may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not the Poison is entirely rooted out of their Bodies.

Ask only for a five Shillings Pot of Electuary and it will be delivered without any Questions—No Letters answered, unless Post paid.

II. JACKSON'S TINCTURE.

The universal Reputation my Tincture has to justly acquired, and the happy Success that has for many Years attended it, proves, beyond Contradiction, it to be a most efficacious and safe Family Medicine in the following Disorders, viz. Rheumatism Gravel, Stone, Cholick, Wind, and Gripping of the Bowels, Consumptions, Coughs, Asthma, and all Disorders of the Lungs, spitting Blood, and in the Piles; and is infallible in Disorders of the fair Sex, either young or old, (it is far superior to any Medicine extant;) Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises or Swellings of any Sort, especially Whiteswellings, it cures to Admiration, and affords present Relief in Bruises, Strains, Cramps, Numbness, and all Manner of paralytick Disorders; old Ulcers or Humours, though of ever so long standing, it presently overcomes by an inward Application. No sooner is the Reputation of a Medicine established, but numberless are its Imitators, to detect which, my genuine Tincture hath on the Top of the Bottles my Coat of Arms as above, and on the Directions, the Names JACKSON and SON, Price One Shilling the Bottle, sold only at my Elaboratory and Medicinal Warehouse, the Corner of Craven-buildings, Wych-street, and at no other Place in London, of my preparing; and is also sold by one creditable Shopkeeper in most Market Towns in England.

III. The only TRUE BRITISH POWDER

for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent Preservative of Mankind, after several Years indefatigable Study, Industry and Experience, is discovered and brought to Perfection by a Native of this Kingdom; which, for the great Benefit all Mankind will receive thereby, will sufficiently testify for its excellent Use: For it is not confined either to Age or Sex, but recommended to all People, of all Degrees and Stations, as well by Sea as Land. To let Mankind have a small Idea of it, its excellent Virtues are as follow; viz. It cleanses the Teeth and Gums of all scorbutick Humours, which always attend them when foul. It brings the Gums to fill up the proper Places and Channels which the Scurvy hath eat away, bringing them again into their proper Frame of Nature. It causes a sweet and pleasant Breath immediately after Application. It refines the Palate, and preserves a pleasant Taste in the Mouth. It preserves all the Teeth that are found entire, and them that are decayed, from growing any worse. It will always prevent their aching after this Application, provided it be used according to Directions. It makes them as beautiful and white as the whitest Ivory, and always keeps the Mouth free from Cankers, and all other hot and dangerous Humours.



As this excellent, speedy, safe, and only Cure of its Kind, for the Teeth and Gums is attended with the greatest Success to all that ever made a Trial of it, some ill-disposed Persons may attempt to counterfeit it, whereby the unwary Purchaser may be imposed upon, and may be attended with fatal Consequences: To prevent this Imposition on the Publick by Counterfeits, please to observe my Coat of Arms on the Box, with these Words, JACKSON'S BRITISH POWDER FOR THE TEETH, &c. as in the Margine. Price One Shilling a Box.

IV. The FAMOUS PATENT OINTMENT for the ITCH.

Which effectually cures that Distemper at one Dressing, without the least Danger: It entirely cleanses the Body from all Spots, Blotches, scurvy litchings, or Breakings out whatsoever, as thousands, to their great Joy, have happily experienced; and is allowed to be one of the safest and best Remedies for that Distemper ever found out, and never known to fail.

N. B. It does not stain the finest Linen, but has a delightful Smell, and makes the Skin extremely smooth and soft, and for its Safety may be apply'd to a sucking Child. Price 1 s. 6 d. the Box, one Box being sufficient to cure a grown Person, and divided, is a Cure for two Children; despair not for it has never been known to fail.

V. The ORIGINAL DUFFY'S ELIXIR, above an hundred Years experienced, the Virtues of which are too well known to need any Recommendation. Price 1 s. 3 d. a Bottle.

At the above Places, may, also, be had,

Dr. BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS, which have for more than THIRTY YEARS, with uncommon Success, been given in all Fluxes, Purging of Blood, Consumptions, Agues, Small-pox, Measles, Colds, Coughs, and Pains in the Limbs and Joints; they put off the most violent Fever (if taken in time) and give present Ease in the most racking Torment of the Gout; the same in all Sorts of Cholicks; they cure the Rheumatism; and which is wonderful, in all Sorts of Pains they give Ease in a few Minutes after taken; they ease After-Pains, prevent Miscarriages, cure the Rickets in Children, and are wonderful in the Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys, Bladder, or Ureters; bringing away Stone, Gravel, and sometimes Stones of great Bigness; and are the very best of Medicines for all Stoppages or Pains of the Stomach, Shortness of Breath, Stairness of the Breast, and re-kindle the almost extinguished natural Heat in disordered Bodies, by which Means they restore the languishing to perfect Health. Price 1 s. the Bottle, Retail.

Pray be careful that the Names and Places as above be inserted in every Bill of Directions, which is wrapped round each Bottle you buy, otherwise it is none of mine, and may be of a dangerous Consequence. I publish this Caution, that whoever takes a spurious Sort, instead of my true and genuine Drops, and should do otherwise than well, I may be blameless. And that the Country may no longer be imposed upon by Counterfeits, I hereby offer a Reward of Thirty Pounds upon the Conviction of any Person or Persons who shall be found vending the above Drops in my Name, or with my Directions, except they really bought them of us, THOMAS JACKSON and Company.

Craven-Buildings, London.
Where, likewise, may be had,
Jackson's Tincture,
The famous British Powder for cleaning the Teeth, and preserving the Gums.
The famous Patent Ointment, which cures the Itch at one Dressing,
The Original Duffy's Elixir,
Turlington's Balsam of Life,
Dr. Bateman's Golden and Plain Spirit of Scurvy Grass,
Hadfield's Tincture,
Dr. Hooper's Female Pills.
True and Genuine British Oil.
Dr. Stoughton's Great Stomachick Elixir.
Dr. Godfrey's General Cordial.
Dr. Anderson's or the True Scots Pills.
Hungary and Lavender Water, &c.
The Court or Ladies Black Sticking Plaster.
Dr. Bostock's Cordial.
The Bathing Spirit,
The famous CORN SALVE that cures hard or soft Corns in two or three Weeks.
N. B. The above Medicines are sold by one creditable Shopkeeper in most of the Market Towns in England.